THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 46. FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1831. NO. 44.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at Four dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or Three dollars at the end of the year.

James Adams Jr. & Co.
GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Tenerriffe and Malaga WINES.
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

THE PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*

THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*—Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to

CHARLES PLUMB,

At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.

April 2, 1830.—1y

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the S. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.*; 300 *Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.

May 7, 1830.—tf

HARDWARE.

S. FAHNESTOCK, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh, is now receiving extensive supplies of every description of Hardware, embracing all the various articles belonging to his line of business, to which he respectfully invites the attention Country Merchants, Saddlers, and the public generally, to whom his terms will be liberal. Sept. 21.—tf.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA
CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice. Sept. 25.—tf.

THE subscribers have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Steam Engine Business, under the firm of

M'CLURG & PRATT.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their Foundry is now in complete operation, immediately above the aqueduct, on the Allegheny river, where they are prepared to execute orders for Castings of every description, in the best manner and with the greatest possible punctuality. Their steam mill, for boring, turning, or grinding heavy castings, is also in operation, and shops for making STEAM ENGINES of any required power, and SUGAR MILLS and machinery of every description.

They feel assured that from their knowledge of the business, in all its branches, their attention and punctuality, they will continue to receive a share of public patronage.

ALEX. M'CLURG,
FRANCIS PRATT.

December 7, 1830.—1y

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PRESS, and CUT GLASS WARE*,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE

PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call.

☞The Gazette, Cincinnati, Advertiser, Louisville, Courier, New Orleans, Intelligencer, Washington, Commercial Advertiser, New York, will insert the above every other day for one month, and forward their accounts to this office within that time. Pittsburgh, Dec. 24.—tf.

European & American Agency;

More particularly with Great Britian and Ireland.

THE UNDERSIGNED intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on a TWELFTH TOUR, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a

GENERAL AGENT,

And will return to Pittsburgh in November, 1831.

Many years ago he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances can be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: in France, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received; Lands, Houses and Tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances and rents collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of reversionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificate; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestui que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c. &c.

If it is required, reference can be given, in every part of the United States, and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters addressed,

"JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa."

P. S.—Two hundred acres of first rate land, near Mayville, Chautauque county, N. Y. 150 acres, do. near Cambridge, in Guernsey county, Ohio; and four beautiful lots, on which is erected a comfortable dwelling house, in the town of Mercer, Pa. Also, three lots in the town of Albion, in the State of Illinois, on which are erected beautiful stone buildings. Also, a farm adjoining said town, known by the name of Norwood, containing 320 acres of land, on which are erected a large and commodious dwelling house, and a two story distillery, &c. Also, 91¼ acres of land in Bart township, Lancaster county, Pa. for sale low.

☞The Brownsville Galaxy, Wheeling Gazette, Washington Examiner, Kittanning Columbian, Mercer Press, Butler Repository, Erie Gazette, Meadville Messenger, Steubenville Herald, New Lisbon Palladium, Greensburgh Gazette, and Uniontown Democrat, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars, and forward their accounts to this office.

December 17, 1830.—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise. Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't.

Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by

JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co.

May 18, 1830.—tf.

FOR NASHVILLE.

THE Steam Boat TALISMAN, W. M. Carlisle, master, will depart for the above port immediately on the opening of the river

For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations, apply on board, or to

January 18. ALLEN & GRANT.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS

AND BONNET BOARDS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 95 Market street, have constantly for sale, a large assortment of Wrapping Paper, Band Box Boards, Bonnet Boards, and Binder's Boards, of eastern manufacture, which they offer very low.

N. B. The highest price given for RAGS.

August 10.—tf.

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual medicine for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pittsburgh, April 1st*, 1830.

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."

N. W. Presly, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 138 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON,

Wilkins township, Allegheny county.

May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.

WM. M'CARTNEY, *Bayardstown.*

May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.

MOSES HAMILTON,

May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio.*

☞For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

June 4, 1830.—1y.

SHOVELS, TONGS, and POKERS; also, Shovels and Pokers, in setts—a general assortment, of very superior quality; just received at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Sept. 21.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET,

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries,
BOOKS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞*Liberal advances made on Consignments.*

Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Harst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal, Medium, Royal, Demy, Cap, Post, Folio Post, } PRINTING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, } WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

EXCHANGE.

Erie,	*per cent.* 1	Scioto, *per cent.*	3 to 5
Chambersburgh,	1	Michigan,	3 to 5
Canton, -	2	Canada,	4 to 5
Pottsville, -	2	Urbana,	3 to 5
Wyoming, -	2	Greensburgh,	45

American Gold, 1½ per cent. premium.
Bank of Steubenville, 25 per cent. discount.

GEO. A. COOK.

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

June 29, 1830.

DOCTOR M'DOWELL'S

OFFICE and Residence, No. 4 Patterson's Row, St. Clair street. Sept. 24.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in-law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

FOR SALE OR RENT, Lot No. 357, on Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, in the city of Pittsburgh. The Lot is thirty feet front, and extends back towards Diamond Alley, one hundred and forty feet. Possession can be given on first of April, 1831. Apply to C. DARRAGH,

Dec. 17.—tf No. 49 Fourth street.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.

No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished, and at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.

March 16—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 18 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie; where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall [illegible] kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

A VALUABLE LOT FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the valuable LOT No. 232 in the city of Pittsburgh, containing in front on Second street 35 feet, and extending back along Chancery lane, towards Front street, 80 feet. An indisputable title will be made. For terms apply to the subscriber, who is the agent of the proprietors. ROBERT BEER.

December 14, 1830.

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18—tf.

THE HOPE COTTON FACTORY

At the end of the aqueduct, in Allegheny-town.

THE Proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that their establishment is now in full operation. Their machinery is of the most modern and approved construction, and every attention will be paid to the articles which they manufacture. The business of the establishment will be transacted by John P. Wrenshall, and in his absence by Alexander Brackenridge.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

December 17, 1830—3mo.

PITTSBURGH
CIRCULATING LIBRARY

THE subscribers, at the suggestion of many of their friends, respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that they will, in the course of a short time, open *a Circulating Library to consist of two thousand volumes!!*

The collection will embrace the most popular works on History, Biography, Voyages, Travels, the Arts and Sciences, Novels, Tales, Romances, Poetry, Miscellaneous, &c. &c. All the new publications of an interesting character, that may from time to time issue from the press, will be received into the library at the earliest period, arrangements having been made to have them sent on with despatch.

From their connexion with Philadelphia and other eastern cities, the subscribers feel assured they will be able to present to the citizens of Pittsburgh, a library entitled to their patronage and notice,—having appointed a person, whose duty it will be to send them on every popular work worthy of perusal; and as the expenses attending the purchase and carrying on of such an institution will be great, they call upon a liberal public to support them in the measure.

N. B.—A convenient and central room will be obtained for the purpose.

JOHN I. KAY & Co. *Booksellers.*

TERMS.

Subscribers to pay five dollars for a year; three dollars for six months; two dollars for three months. Subscriptions received at the Bookstores of John I. Kay & Co. Messrs. Holdship & Son, and Johnston & Stockton. Pittsburgh, Dec. 24.—tf

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON.

June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

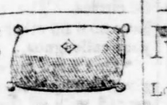
ROBERT G. ORMSBY & Co.
AUCTIONEERS,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

August 20, 1830—1y.

50 BALES prime quality COTTON, (new crop,) for sale by

ALLEN & GRANT.



January 18, 1831—tf

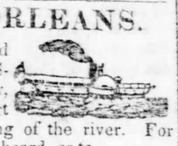
CAST SHEET LEAD,

Not Rolled—A new article in Pittsburgh.

DAVID BAIN, PLUMBER, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has completed an apparatus for casting SHEET LEAD, of four feet wide, and of any length required; a superior article for covering roofs or gutters, making Hatters' Plank Kettles—Salt Pans, &c. &c. Has on hand, and prepared to set up, Water Closets, Force and Hand Pumps, Fixture Wash Stands, Hydrants, laying of Iron and Lead Pipes, covering roofs or gutters with Lead, Copper, or Tin. Orders carefully attended to. Shop opposite BLACKSTOCK, BELL, & Co's Cotton Factory, Allegheny-Town.

November 30, 1830.—3mo.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.



THE new and splendid Steam Boat, LOUISVILLE, N. Gray, master, will depart for the above port immediately on the opening of the river. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

January 18. ALLEN & GRANT.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufaeture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale.

☞The Cincinnati Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, Louisville Advertiser, Louisville Journal, Nashville Republican, and Nashville Whig and Banner, Florence Gazette, and Lexington Reporter, will insert the above advertisements once a week for three months, and send their bills to this office. January 18—tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

AS the season has arrived which renders those articles indispensable, the subscriber has furnished himself with the best materials for manufacturing BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, which may be had at his store, 134 Liberty street. He is manufacturing

Gentlemen's *Water Proof Boots*, which he will warrant of superior quality;
Ladies' Prunella Wellington Boots, foxed and plain;
do. Leather and Morocco do. do. do.
Misses' and Children's, of every description;
Men's and Boys' Coarse Boots;
French Edged Dancing Pumps, superior.

☞The above articles will be warranted of Pittsburgh manufacture, and of the best materials and workmanship. W. CLOSEY.

November 23, 1830—tf.

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of Second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by A. D. LEWIS, Wood, between Second and Third Streets, and also under Robert Patterson's Bookstore, on the south side of the Diamond. June 5—tf.

NOTICE.—The Partnerships heretofore existing under the styles of the Columbian Steam Engine Company, and Pennsylvania Steam Engine Company, having been dissolved by the death of part of those concerned, all persons indebted to those concerns are notified that an *immediate* settlement of their respective debts is indispensably necessary. Those having claims against those concerns, will present them forthwith.

JNO. M'FADEN,
ALVAN STEPHENS,
Agents for surviving partner.

Pittsburgh, February 11, 1831—6t

TO LET, on the terrace, in Allegheny town, a good TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, next door to Mr. Lewis Peterson's. The situation is pleasant, and the neighborhood genteel: it is within three minutes' walk of the bridge. Apply to the subscriber, opposite M'Donald's Exchange, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. H. PALMER.

February 11, 1831.—tf.

NEW ORLEANS and MOBILE PAPER received at this office at 5 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A COOK.

Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

November 19, 1830.

LAW NOTICE.

WILLIAM E. RUSSELL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

NEW LISBON, OHIO,

ATTENDS to the practice of the Law in Columbiana, Trumbull, Stark, Tuscarawas, and Portage counties, State of Ohio. He has made an arrangement with W. W. PETTERMAN, Esq. of the city of Pittsburgh, by which any business, claims for collection, &c. may be immediately transmitted to him and promptly attended to. Feb. 4—6t

AMERICAN TURF REGISTER
AND
SPORTING MAGAZINE,

FOR the use of those who are fond of good Horses and Dogs—who would study the natural history and habits of American game—whether animals or birds, fish or fowl; and for those who take pleasure in the turf, and other field sports—J. S. Skinner, Postmaster of the city of Baltimore, commenced in September, 1829, the publication of a monthly periodical, entitled *The American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine*. Each number contains about fifty pages, on very fine paper, elegantly printed, with very costly engravings of Horses, Dogs, Birds, Fish, &c.—Besides original sketches and anecdotes of hunting, shooting, fishing, &c. it gives the official reports, furnished by the Jockey Clubs, of all the races in the United States; portraitures and memoirs of animals most distinguished on the turf, of the "olden" and of the present time; with veterinary information, and the pedigrees of all thorough bred animals.

The two volumes, of which not 300 remain on hand of the last edition, contain already portraitures and accounts of the performances of the Godolphin Arabian, Duroc, Sir Archy, American Eclipse, Virginian, Sir Charles, the Winter Arabian, the Darley Arabian, Imported Citizen, &c.—and memoirs of many other celebrated race horses. There are now waiting to be engraved, Bobtail, Protector, Mambrino, Marske, Highflyer, Benedict, Hambletonian, Sharke, Dungannon, Anvil, Baronet, Pumpkin, Sweet William, Volunteer, Eclipse, (English,) Sweet Bryer, Herod, Flying Childers, Shakspeare, Dormouse, Mufti, Flimnap, progenitors of our best stock; and of American horses, as soon as portraits can be obtained, of Timoleon, Henry, Ariel, Betsy Ransom, John Richards, Monsieur Tonson, Medley, Kate Kearney, Polly Hopkins, Lady Lightfoot; also, imported horses, Leviathan and Young Truffle, with many others, as fast as engravings can be had. The March number will be ornamented with a likeness and history of Gimcrack, sire of imported Medley.

To all lovers of field sports, the American Sporting Magazine ought to be entertaining and instructive, and, as the Editor flatters himself, useful to the rising generation, in drawing them off from gaming and other vicious amusements;—but to all breeders or amateurs of the horse, it would seem to be indispensable, from the circumstance that they must refer to it for the likeness, history, and performances of the most celebrated, and the pedigrees of all thorough bred horses; as well as for the best instructions on breeding, breaking to the saddle and harness, management in sickness and in health, feeding, training, shoeing, &c. &c.

The Editor is without inclination or necessity to say any thing as to the character or execution of his undertaking: suffice it to state, that few impressions of the second edition remain unsold, and that not one copy can be disposed of but upon *strict compliance* with the terms of the publication, which are, five dollars per annum, *payable in advance every year*. The subscription money to be sent by mail, at the sole risk of the Editor.

Each year's publication, with a title page and minute index, will make a volume of about six hundred and forty or fifty pages.

CONTENTS OF THE FEB'RY NUMBER.

Engravings.—SKELETON OF THE HORSE. DOG BREAKING, TOHO.

Explanation and Practical use of the Skeleton Plate; External Formation or Structure of the Horse; Maid of the Oaks; Shark and Spread Eagle: Timoleon; Virginius; the Four Tennessee Brothers; Royal Sporting; on Naming Horses.

Veterinary.—Rubbing off the Mane and Tail.—On Dog Breaking, concluded; Anecdote; Shooting Bats, &c.; on Projectiles and the length of Gun Barrels; Partridge Shooting; Rifle Shooting; Deer Hunting in Illinois; Sports at Dogue Neck, Va.; Good Sport and Good Living in the Good Old Northern Neck of Virginia; Sagacity of the Fox; Intellectual Capacity of Fox Hounds; the Woodcock—Natural History of; Game in Florida; Pedestrianism; Pickerel Fishing in the winter.

Sporting Intelligence.—List of Winning Horses.

Racing Calendar.—Races at Jackson, Tennessee; Scotland Neck, N. Carolina; Sale Prices of the late Col. Tayloe's Horses on hand, 1810.

Turf Register.—Pedigrees. Feb. 15.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Was lost, on the 8th of February, 1831, a RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, containing one five dollar bill, and other papers, not useful to mention. The above reward will be given if the book and its contents be delivered to DAVID DALRYMPLE, in Pittsburgh, Irwin street.

IRWIN ROBINSON.

February 15—3*

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, at Public Sale, on the premises, on the 14th day of June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. that valuable FARM, No. 126 Braden's District, situated on the Ohio river and Beaver road, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 230 acres, of which about one hundred acres are cleared and under good cultivation, with several never failing springs of water. The improvements are a good square log House and Barn, and an Orchard of excellent fruit trees. An indisputable title will be given, and the terms, which shall be easy, will be made known at the sale.

ADDY BEER,
ROBERT BEER,

Administrators of the estate of Thomas Beer, *dec.*

☞The Lancaster Journal and Washington Reporter will insert the above advertisement once a week till June 1, and charge Pittsburgh Gazette.

January 11, 1831—tf4J

DOCTOR MOWRY having retired from the profession, the partnership heretofore existing between Doctors Mowry & Addison expired on the 7th inst. Feb 11, 1831.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR ADDISON has Removed to No. 43 Third street, between Market and Ferry, the house lately occupied by Benjamin Darlington.

February 11, 1831—8t

FOR SALE,

A COUNTRY SEAT, containing Ten Acres of Land, adjoining East Liberty. The situation is pleasant and healthful. The Dwelling House is a two story frame, 36 by 22 feet; well finished, with a cellar under one half, and a well of excellent water at the door. Also, a frame Wash House, Stable, Wagon House, Corn Crib, &c. and a variety of well selected Fruit Trees, Bush Fruit, &c. &c. It will be sold low for Cash, as the subscriber intends removing from this part of the country. Apply on the premises, to

Dec. 3—eowtfM JAMES JONES.

POETRY.

From Littell's Museum.

A POET'S MISTRESS TO HER LOVER.

Breathe me a lay of old romance,
A festive or a battle strain;
Tell me of knightly steed or lance,
But never sing of love again:
For while I hang upon thy lute,
And feel it to my spirit cling,
I wish thy lip of passion mute—
I'd have thee feel too much to sing!

I hearken till a spell appears
Enwreathed about my soul the while;
And look to thee in tears,
When I should greet thee with a smile.
Then strike a livelier chord for me,
Of marshalled hosts and tented plain—
Of pomp and pride, and pageantry—
But never sing of love again!

Proud one! thy lute has many strings,
Why wilt thou always waken one,
And fetter thine imaginings,
As since I loved thee thou hast done?
There are a thousand beauteous flow'rs,
The gentle breath of spring has blown,
Wreathe them, I pray, and make them ours,
Nor let the rose be twined alone.

If I could touch the lute like thee,
I'd tell thee tales of fairy land;
And forms of light and witchery
Should wake to life beneath my hand:
But didst thou ask a gentler lay,
And bid me sweep love's trembling string,
I'd put the lute in haste away,
For I should feel too much to sing!

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the N. Y. American.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Condemnation of the French Ministers—Resignation of Gen. Lafayette as Commandant of the National Guard—Official Acknowledgement by the Five Powers of the Independence of Belgium—Spread of the Polish Insurrection, &c. &c.

The Napoleon, from Liverpool, of the 24th December, and the Canada, from the same place, bringing papers to the 5th ult. inclusive, put us in possession of much important news. For the later papers, we are indebted to the Editors of the Daily Advertiser, our own files (the Canada not being the regular ship,) not having reached us.

The result of the trial of the ex-ministers is so far gratifying, as it spares the effusion of blood on the scaffold. The particulars of their sentence and removal to their place of imprisonment (the fortress of Ham in Picardy) will be found in another place. The fierce though bloodless disturbances in Paris, occasioned by an apprehension that the ex-ministers would escape entirely, had only the effect of testing satisfactorily the firmness of the National Guard and its veteran chief, who declared in an order of the day, that he would "enforce order at the risk of his life." Having done so,—and deeming the post he held incompatible, as soon as the peril both of domestic and foreign assaults was passed, with his notions of constitutional liberty, he resigned, in opposition to the earnest solicitations of the King, the station of Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards.—His motives for this step are explained by himself in his speech in the Chamber of Deputies, and must at once discredit the stories told in some of the London papers, that it arose from pique; or that after declining the entreaties of the King that he would retain the command, he went back at a late hour of the night to solicit it, and was then told it was too late, General Lobau having meantime been appointed. Lafayette has finished as he commenced, by a noble sacrifice to principle. It is nevertheless certain, that he, with Dupont de l'Eure and Odillon Barrot, was not satisfied with the course of the King's Ministry, and desired, in the electoral law especially, something more in consonance with the spirit of the Revolution of July and the expectations founded thereon. Lafayette expressed, nevertheless, in his speech in the Deputies, his *increased* confidence in the intentions and character of the King. *Dupont de l'Eure* had retired from the ministry. The resignation of *Odillon Barrot*, as Prefect of the Seine, was not accepted. The Moniteur announces M. *Merilhou*, as the successor, in the Department of Justice, of M. Dupont de l'Eure; and M. *Barthe* succeeded M. Merilhou as Minister of Public Instruction. The age of M. Barthe would, it is supposed, enable him to exercise more influence over the students, who in all the schools, were in a very agitated state. The following is one among many other evidences of this.

The Ministers of Public Instruction threaten to proceed harshly against the students who signed the protestation at the Pantheon, and the Polytechnic scholars who signed the same document are confined to their rooms. They are daily asked for some signs of repentance, which are as yet withheld, and the government threatens decimation; but the dispute will, no doubt, be amicably adjusted. A number of students yesterday, in defiance of the frowns of superior authority, went in a body to General Lafayette's private house, to express to him their cordial regard. The congregation of these young men in the neighborhood of their college led to some alarm, and by beat of drum about twelve thousand National Guards were called into the streets to keep order. An absurd rumor prevailed that the students meant to storm the Chambers of Peers and Deputies. The military repaired forthwith to each. Idle crowds, of course collected to gaze at these military preparations, which lasted until nightfall. The soldiers then returned to their civil occupations, and the students to their homes, after an affectionate interview with the venerable object of their attachment.

The new electoral law, proposed to the Chambers, doubles the present number of voters, making 180,000, instead of 90,000. It reduces to 500 frs. or $100, the qualification of eligibility. This project still falls far short of the public expectation, which looked to 400,000 electors at least. It will be warmly contested in the Chamber, which does not seem inclined to a great extension of the elective franchise; but the popular sentiment is strong for it, and the Minister evinced symptoms of yielding to that sentiment. The reference in the speech of Lafayette to the necessity of fulfilling this expectation, will not be without effect.

BELGIUM, has been formally acknowledged as independent, by Great Britain, France, Russia, Austria, and Prussia; and the question now to be settled is, the choice of a Sovereign. It is manifestly feared by France, that Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, may be the man: but to obviate the danger of his leaning too much to England, it is suggested, we observe in some of the papers, that he should marry a daughter of the King of France. England, doubtless, would be well pleased to see him on the throne of Belgium; if, for no other reason, than the saving in her expenditure of £50,000 per annum, now paid to him in right of his late wife.

RUSSIA AND POLAND were proceeding to extremities. The Emperor Nicholas declares he will listen to no compromise; and, on their parts, the Poles are making every effort to meet the storm that is about to burst upon them. Their ancient courage and enthusiasm seem to have revived; but we fear,—very much fear,—that the Balkan passer—like another Suwarrow, not bloody and brutal, but prompt and decisive, as he—will be upon them before they can make effective resistance. Austria affects entirely neutrality. Prussia, too, is tranquil; and there will, therefore, only be that part of Poland, known in recent divisions as the Duchy of Warsaw, to make head against the whole power of Russia.

ITALY.—The Genoese have set about rendering themselves independent in a novel and business-like way: they have offered the King of Sardinia a sum of money for giving up his authority over them, which, however, he has declined.

The conclave for the election of a new Pope was in session, and expected to terminate soon and amicably.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Parliament adjourned on the 23d December till 3d February. The Christmas holidays always produce an adjournment, which, in the present situation of England, became more than ever important, in order that the noblemen and gentlemen of the two houses might return to their respective counties, and endeavor to restore order. Very numerous convictions had taken place of persons implicated in the disturbances in different counties, and sentences of death against some, and transportation against others, had been pronounced. The condition of things is manifestly most unsettled; so much so as to lead to the adoption of a form of prayer which was ordered to be used in the Churches, for the restoration of tranquility. This is a grave, uncommon, and significant measure. Ireland is not more tranquil. The agitator, O'Connell, was traversing that country, stirring it up to insist on the repeal of the Union. The new Lord Lieutenant, Lord Anglesea, had determined to take effective measures to preserve, if possible, the peace of the country, and among others, that of calling out the Irish Yeomanry was resolved upon.

Difficulties had occurred in the Ionian islands, the precise nature and extent of which was not known, but they were of sufficient gravity to induce the Governor, Sir *Frederick Adam*, to leave the seat of Government and proceed to the disturbed district. The condition of Greece is here spoken of as very unsatisfactory.

From Spain and Portugal there is nothing of any moment. They are now hardly *make weights* in the system of Europe.

POLAND.

LONDON, JAN. 1.—The news from Warsaw and from St. Petersburgh is considered decisive in the city as to the determination of the Poles to attempt the establishment of their independence, as well as to the Russians being determined to resist such an attempt. The general opinion appears to be, that the Russians will bring such an overwhelming power into the field as at once to crush the Poles; but no one calculates that the Emperor will be able to effect any thing of importance before the spring. It should be recollected, however, that between this and April or May there are several months to elapse, which will, no doubt, be well employed by the Polish Government in making arrangements to meet the enemy. The policy of Russia should be to strike while the iron is hot, but it is difficult to keep it so during a northern winter. In the spring, the probability is that the Poles will not only be ready for the Russians, but also to beat them. Besides, Russia in acknowledging the independence of Belgium, has set a "bad example," with regard to Poland, which cannot fail to operate in her favor. It should be borne in mind that the Poles have not much to fear from Prussia and Austria; the former will probably find more than enough to do in keeping down her Rhenish provinces, and the latter quite as much in retaining her Italian sovereignty.

IRELAND.

The Dublin Evening Mail announces that the government had decided on calling out the Irish yeomanry. A circular was addressed from the Castle, by E. G. Stanley, his Excellency's Secretary, to the different magistrates, in which assemblages of large bodies, under whatever pretext, for the purpose of intimidation, are declared treasonable, and the magistrates are required to suppress them.

Mr. O'Connell had attended a dinner at Drogheda, of the friends of Radical Reform, and a Repeal of the Union. Mr. Steele officiated as Chairman, and gave as a toast, "The Repeal of the Union;" and remarked, let Mr. O'Connell tell you how and by what means is it to be repealed.

Mr. O'Connell accordingly rose, and made a very long speech, from which the following are passages:—"I do not condescend to argue the case (the repeal of the Union) as one of necessity. I am an Irishman, and I deny that any nation upon earth is our superior. I know of no people who are more virtuous, I know of no nation possessed of superior talent, and I deny that any country is entitled to be the master of Ireland—(hear, hear).—I know of nothing in our composition which should make us grovel to the earth before others, and I, for one, can never consent to be a slave—(cheers). We are too good, too stout, too strong to wear fetters, and we are too unanimous to endure them." (Cheers.)—"We were in a state of madness; in the time of our insanity, Catholic was turned against Protestant, and Protestant against Catholic. Our country was driven into a rage and fury, in which blood and embarrassment only filled her distressed mind, and while we were in the very excitement of lunacy, the strait waistcoat of the Union was put upon us—(cheers). The time of Ireland's madness, is, however, gone by—the moon no longer is obscured—it shines bright and clear, the coldness and purity of the frozen season of winter have cooled the veins of Ireland. Her people are returning to reason, and as they begin more distinctly to understand the delusion into which they had been seduced, they become the more determined to regain the rights of which they have been deprived—(hear, hear).—"Am I to be told that we are not strong enough to be independent? I am certain I underrate the inhabitants of Ireland when I estimate them but as *eight millions* (hear.) Is there not in Ireland, then, a sufficient number to constitute us an independent nation? It was a maxim of Grattan—and it was one which has long since sunk deep into my heart—'let no country submit to be a province when she is strong enough to be a nation: (cheers.) Portugal has only two millions of inhabitants, and is an independent nation. Spain, wide as she is, has not above six or seven millions of inhabitants, and she is an independent nation.—Naples is an independent nation, and she has not above three millions of inhabitants, Sicily included. Switzerland, which is now turning into one republic, has not above a million and a half of inhabitants. Prussia, one of the most powerful states of the continent, and which has not above six millions of inhabitants, is dreaded by all the powers of Europe. Sweden has not more than three millions of inhabitants—she, too, is an independent nation. Poland, blessed be God for it, with her four millions, is an independent nation. Do I forget Belgium? I believe not: it is a mistake I am not likely to commit. She has something under three millions of inhabitants, and she has dissolved her legislative union, and despite of the despots of Europe, she has been proclaimed independent (loud cheering). How superior is the situation of all those countries to Ireland!"

The Chairman's health having been drunk, he concluded his speech by calling upon O'Connell to fulfil a promise he had made him the day before, to propose the health of the "Orangemen of Ireland," in a bumper of the Boyne water: (tremendous cheering).

Mr. O'Connel immediately rose, and gave the toast with smiles and expressions of joy and happiness. The company simultaneously stood up, and a burst of triumph resounded through the place of meeting, and the band struck up the tune of "The Boyne Water." It was twice encored, and it was proposed and carried, amidst peals of acclamation, that it should be forever henceforward the charter of the Drogheda Independent Club.

DUBLIN, Dec. 20.

Yesterday evening Mr. O'Connell made a public entry into this city, on his return from England. From an early hour in the morning the different trades in the city had collected along the line of road from Howth to Dublin, each bearing banners of orange and green colors, on which were inscribed a variety of mottoes, amongst which were—"Repeal of the Union, but no separation," Union is strength," "William the Fourth, and long life to him," "Civil and Religious Liberty," "Ireland hails with delight her darling son," "Liberty of the Press," "The King and Constitution," &c. The walls also were placarded with bills, on which were printed, in large characters—"Repeal of the Union," "Ireland as she ought to be." There could not have been less than 50,000 persons collected. Each trade was regularly marshalled and marched in line, to the airs of "*Patrick's Day*," "*Garryowen*," &c. The houses in the different streets through which the procession passed were illuminated. On arriving at his house, in Merrion square, Mr. O'Connell addressed the multitude assembled from the balcony. He said—"The people of England are, like you, beginning to think for themselves; they have cried out for a Reform in Parliament, and a Reform in Parliament they must have. We have got rid of the Wellington Ministry, and have got a new one. Sure, they wanted me to join them; but I would not. Some of the underlings came to me, and asked me what would satisfy me? I had my answer ready for them: but it was an Irishman's answer. I asked them what it was they proposed to do for Ireland? They said, 'Oh, confide in the present Ministry—they are your friends, and in time they will see what can be done? I never liked the future tense, I always preferred the present, and so, as they refused to do any thing for my country, I refused to give them my support." (Cheers). The immense multitude then dispersed. There were some windows broken in the course of the night of houses that did not illuminate. I did not hear of any accident having happened.

ROME.

The Conclave, which commenced on the 14th of December, will not be of long duration. It is hoped that the new Pope will be elected by Epiphany at the latest. Cardinals Rudolph (Archduke of Austria,) and Fesch are out of the question, being ineligible, from their situation.

The Cardinals qualified for Papacy, in public opinion, are Gregorio, Pacca, Capellari, Offizoni, and Zurla; and people weigh at this moment not the incontestible merit of each, but his preceding career, his alliances, his family, &c., in order to choose him who shall appear to combine in the highest degree the qualities which are essential for this dignity.

Public opinion seems especially to point out Cardinal Zurla, one of the most learned members of the Sacred College. The Emperor Alexander, just before his promotion, had selected him for the important commission of surveying the limits of his empire. England admires his scientific work, *Marco Paulo, and the Ancient Venetian Travelers*, two volumes folio, published in 1818. France has always appreciated his virtues and his talents, and the good spirit which is observed in all his works, especially his Latin theology. Cardinal Capellari enjoys the same reputation for his extensive knowledge and exalted piety.

FRANCE.

The London Times of the 4th of January, in comment on the [proposed] electoral law, says,—France will now have 200,000 electors, and about 24,000 persons eligible to a seat in the Representative Chamber. The mixture of electoral qualifications depending upon fortune, with others depending on profession, science or social position, introduces into an electoral college the variety which is observable in common life, and secures as many of the requisites for making a sound and judicious choice as can well be conceived. A member of the institute, a doctor in medicine, a barrister at law, a member of the council, general department, or the mayor of a town, is likely to be as capable of forming a sound opinion on the talents and principles of a candidate, though he may not possess a fraction of real property, as his next door neighbor, who pays taxes to the amount of £10 or £12 a year for landed possessions. This electoral system of France at the present moment is too uniformly based on property, and the proposed change must be hailed as an amelioration.

The agitation has subsided among the populace, but has been transferred to the Chamber of Deputies. The majority of that Chamber appear to be averse to the extension of the elective franchise, and to their own dissolution. The Ministry are disposed to yield to the demands of those who call for the lowering of the elective qualification, and they and the Chamber are not on the best terms. Little doubt can be entertained how this must terminate. The public sentiment is in favor of a Chamber elected by a larger portion of the people, and then nothing will be wanting to complete this monarchial republic. There is, however, no appearance of civil disturbances.

RESIGNATION OF LAFAYETTE.

REPORT TO THE KING.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—Sir—M. Le General Lafayette has ordered his resignation as Commandant-General of the National Guards of the Kingdom. Applications were made to the General that he should renounce the resolution, which has afflicted the heart of your Majesty, and has deprived France of his great services. The resolution of General Lafayette was fixed: the admirable conduct of the National Guard of Paris in every circumstance where it had to defend the liberty and public order, merits the praise of the country.

"I have the honor to propose to your Majesty to name Count Lobau, Lieutenant General, as Commandant-General of the National Guard of Paris. (Signed) "MONTALIVET."

Hereupon an address from the King to the National Guards was issued, of which the following is an extract:—

"*Brave National Guards*—You will partake of my regret in learning that General Lafayette has given in his resignation. I flattered myself that I should have seen him longer at your head, and animating your zeal by his example, and by the great services he has rendered the cause of liberty. I feel the resignation the more, as he has but a short time to live. This brave General took a glorious part to maintain order in the late agitation. I find another consolation in naming Count Lobau Commandant-General of the National Guards of Paris. He joined and partook of your danger, and in your glory, on the memorable days of July: his brilliant qualities and his patriotism rendered him worthy to command this Citizen Militia, by which I am proud to be surrounded, and have given me new pledges of their confidence and affection."

LOUIS PHILIPPE.

Paris, December 26.

The sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 27th was numerously attended, in consequence of the extraordinary degree of interest excited by recent occurrences. The Chamber was proceeding to the discussion of the law relative to the National Guard, when General Lafayette entered, and was received with universal applause, upwards of one hundred members going up to him and shaking his hand. The General then went to the President, and, after a short conversation with him, addressed the Chamber as follows:—

"In a neighboring nation it is the custom when a citizen retires from a distinguished office, for him to come before his fellow citizens and explain the cause, and I am sure the Chamber will grant me the same favor. I always have considered that the Post of Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards of France was incompatible with a constitutional monarchy, except under circumstances of the most absolute necessity. It was this conviction that led me in 1790, when 3,000,000 of National Guards wished to elect me their commander, at the Federation by 14,000 Deputies, to apply to the Constituent Assembly, and urge them to issue a decree in opposition to this desire. Such still was my opinion when the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, who has since become our King, wished me to accept the same appointment, and I felt myself bound to accept it, but always retaining the intention of laying it down, as soon as I was satisfied that it was no longer necessary for me to retain it, earlier if peace remained unbroken, but at a later period had war ensued. The declared opinion of the Chamber has hastened the period, and out of a respect for it I have not waited till the law was submitted to the other branches of the state. It is merely a matter of date; but I should be deeply hurt if any one imagined—and no one, who has been acquainted with me during the last forty-four years of my life, can believe—that my conduct has been dictated by any personal feeling. I will go further, and say that this opinion of the Chamber has afforded me an opportunity. The high authority with which I was invested has given umbrage which you, gentlemen, must have heard of; and this umbrage has even been felt incertain diplomatic circles. The cause is now at an end, and I have now no other honor than that of being one of your colleagues.

"One word more, gentleman; I should not have given in my resignation, which the King has accepted with all that goodness he has ever shown towards me, before the crisis we have now happily got over was at an end. At this time my conscientious love of public order is satisfied, but I cannot say the same of my conscientious love of liberty. We must all recollect the programme announced at the Hotel de Ville—a popular throne, supported by republican institutions. It was accepted, but we have not all put the same construction upon it; it has not always been interpreted by the councils of the King, in the same sense in which it was understood by me, who am more impatient than others that it should be realized; and whatever may have been my personal independence in all situations, I feel myself at the present moment more at my ease in discussing my opinion with you. For the rest, there are points upon which we shall always be in accord—we shall ever be united against our enemies, whether at home or from abroad. I still think, that in the measures taken in the revolution of July, we not only did that which we verily believed was for the best, but that we did all that was possible to be done. I am the more convinced of this, since I have become intimately acquainted with the personage we have placed on the throne.—On throwing off my uniform, I have not changed my motto, "Liberty, Public Order." Besides, how many legal means we have of expressing our thoughts, and of making our wishes known; for us there is the Tribune of this Chamber, and for every citizen there is the Press, which has rendered the country so many services, and then there is the peaceable mode of petitions. Having thus yielded to my desire of laying all my sentiments before you, I trust I shall still and ever retain your esteem and friendship."

The new election law of France has been presented to the Chamber. It doubles the number of electors, making them 130,000 instead of somewhat about 80,000; and it reduces to 500 francs of direct taxation the qualification for eligibility to vote. This will fall far short of the hopes of those who calculated on the extension of votes to 400,000 electors.

SWISS MECHANISM.

At Chaux-de-Fond we were introduced to the principal watch dealers, Robert Droz & Co. We were immediately invited into the shop, and to satisfy our curiosity, (for we stated that to be our motive) the drawers and cases were opened with the utmost politeness, and watches in a greater variety than I had ever seen, displayed before us. As to prices, a stranger must be very hard to please if he cannot be suited, for he may have his choice between 2½ and 200 dollars. We were offered gold watches for $17. Vast quantities of these low priced articles are manufactured expressly for America. We have been told that one house in town, sends annually to America 20,000 watches. These traders, finding that English watches were gaining a preference in our market on account of their superiority, now make theirs to imitate, precisely in appearance, those of London. Many of those shown us were marked George Prior, London. None but a watchmaker can, on this account, discover the difference between a valuable watch, and one of these spurious articles, which are sold in such quantities at auction in New York. Musical boxes were also displayed in great variety. In another house we were shown clocks of various sorts. One of them was placed behind a beautiful landscape; in the village was a church with a steeple, and in the steeple a clock, the hands of which, moved by a machinery behind, kept good time, and the hours too were struck, so as to complete the illusion.

Geneva is remarkable for the ingenuity and delicacy of its fabrics, more especially of those connected with watch machinery. The wonderful talent of these mechanicians is admirably displayed in the little automaton boxes that are occasionally exposed for sale. In one of the shops we were shown a gold box of the size of a snuff box, which being wound up and placed on the table, a small drawer was opened at the bottom containing a number of little counters, each marked with a particular figure. Into a cavity in the drawer, we were desired to put any of the counters we chose, which being done the drawer was shut. On touching a spring the lid of the box flew open, and up rose a magician, in the figure of an old man with a grave aspect and a long beard, and holding a rod in his hand. He stood before a tree, and after making a number of grave motions with his head and stick, he at length turned round, and pointed with his rod to an opening in the branches of the tree, where was seen the precise number of the counter placed in the box.

These counters appeared to differ in no respect from each other, except in the figures engraved upon them; and yet the magician would raise the same number precisely, in the tree. One of these counters was a blank. When this was put into the drawer, the figure, after its usual incantations, pointed to the tree, but finding nothing there, he appeared thoughtful, recommenced his manœuvres, and again finding nothing but a blank he shook his head as if in despair, and ceased his operations. I have seen a box of similar size, still more curious. The spring being touched, the lid flew open, and a very small bird, of beautiful plumage, perched itself on a post, hopped round, fluttered its wings, opened its bill, sang several notes—then folded its wings, turned on its side, sunk quietly into the box, and the lid closed.

Ebel, in his excellent Manuel du Voyageur en Suisse, states that 'Droz, the father of the present house of that name at Chaux-de-Fond, being at Madrid, he exhibited before the king a clock, on which was seen a negro, a dog, and a shepherd. When it struck, the shepherd played six tunes on his flute, and the dog approached and fawned upon him. The king was delighted. The gentleness of the dog, said, Droz, is his least merit. Let your majesty touch one of the apples which you see in the shepherd's basket, and you will admire the fidelity of this animal. The king took an apple, and the dog flew at his hand and barked so loud that the king's dog, which was in the room, began also to bark.

At this time the courtiers, not doubting that it was an affair of witchcraft, hastily left the room, crossing themselves as they went out. The minister of the Marine was the only one that ventured to stay. The king having desired him to ask the negro what o'clock it was, the minister obeyed, but the negro made no reply. Droz then observed, that the negro had not yet learned Spanish, whereupon the Minister repeated the question in French, and the black immediately answered him. At this new prodigy the firmness of the Minister forsook him, and he retired precipitately, declaring that it must be the work of the devil.' The son of Droz, was, at the age of 21, as great a mechanician as his father.—*Griscom's Year in Europe.*

Artificial Pearls.—Luke Williams, in his history of Inventions and Discoveries, says the Chinese obtain false pearls from a kind of muscle, in the following manner: 'In the beginning of summer, at the time when the muscles rise to the surface of the water and occasionally open their shells, they watch the moment and place in each shell five or six small beads strung upon a thread. At the end of the year, when they fish for these, they draw them up; and upon opening them, they discover the bead encrusted with a pearly substance and having a perfect resemblance to real pearls. It is said there is now in the possession of the British Royal Society, large *chamæ* brought from China, which are a species of muscle, in which there are several bits of iron wire encrusted with pearl.—Those bits of wire it appears were originally rough, and it is judged probable the animal emitted this substance as a means to procure ease from the irritation it must unavoidably occasion.'

Printers have probably much more enthusiasm than any other set of men employed in mechanical labor. Their implements are the means by which the mighty stream of knowledge is purified and enlarged, and rolled onwards towards the unknown wastes of futurity. They multiply the conceptions of genius, and enable them to speak through new symbols to ten thousand eyes at once. They are agents to an unknown process, and although in part ignorant of its multiform and remote tendencies, they have a strong consciousness that they are the conductors of the fire of genius to distant regions and times.

A fool may ask more questions in an hour, than a wise man can answer in seven years.

THE ROSE.

Directions for Cultivating it.—The rose may justly be termed the queen of flowers; and there are but few people who are not more or less pleased with their cultivation. The first object to those cultivating, is to procure choice varieties, as to beauty and fragrance of the flower; next to these qualifications, handsome shaped tops, upon hardy, free-growing stocks. Most kinds of roses are disposed to grow low and branching, making rather an unsightly hedge, than otherwise; to correct this, and perpetuate the most desirable varieties, are the objects of the floriculturist. Roses are propagated by seeds from single roses, by layers, offsets, or cuttings. The former method is to be preferred where handsome, straight, clean stems, are wanted. Varieties may be continued by budding or grafting. As the sweet or green briar, common in New England states, is the hardiest of all the roses, so it is better calculated for stocks than most other kinds. Those who would propogate them by seeds, should gather them in autumn, and bury them in some convenient place, where they should be allowed to remain until the second spring, as they will not vegetate the first season after planting, but require to lie in the ground through two winters; the second spring they should be taken up, and planted out in ridges, raised six or eight inches above the level of the surrounding surface. When the seeds have vegetated, and the young plants have attained the height of three or four inches, begin to level down the ridges, by removing the earth away from the roots, at the same time cutting away the horizontal fibres, leaving only the top or perpendicular root.—This operation should be repeated, as the plant increases in size until the ridge is reduced to a level with the surrounding surface. By this operation, the body of the young plant is extended six or eight inches below the cotyledones or seed leaves: and, as there are not any buds formed below them, that part of the body gained from the root, will be free from sprouts. By this method, young trees may be raised, which will not be troublesome by throwing out suckers our sprouts, and the body may be kept free from side limbs, as easy as an apple tree. When the stock has been thus raised, it may be budded or grafted as other trees. The spines upon that part of the stock to be operated upon, should be removed some time previous to the operation, and when the stocks are headed down, the ends should be covered with grafting wax, to prevent water from penetrating the pith. As the green briar is a free grower, those stalks intended for training about windows should be bedded or grafted high. Some people are fond of having different kinds of roses upon the same stalk, but they do not form as handsome heads as those which have but one kind. Roses, like other trees, should be pruned in the spring, and those who would have flowers in perfection, should keep the top of them of wood, and shorten the luxuriant growths of the preceding year. Those who wish to cultivate new varieties should sow the seed from fine single ones, and if seeds can be procured from bushes where a number of different kinds grew in contact, the chance for variety will be greater.

An Ossified Man.—A writer in the Christian Advocate, under the head of Trans-Atlantic Recollections, speaking of the Museum of Dublin, remarks—What calls the attention of every visiter, whether scientific or otherwise, is the celebrated skeleton of an ossified man. It is said to be the only instance of entire ossification ever known. It is the skeleton of a man named Clark, who was of a large frame, and strong, healthy constitution. Falling asleep in the open air, during a state of perspiration, he caught a severe cold, at which time it is supposed ossification commenced, and continued to progress for years, by slow degrees; until finally he was all bone, except the skin, eyes and entrails. For a length of time before death, his joints grew together so that he could not move, and thus did death, in this insensible and terrific form, creep over him by slow degrees; until at length his sight departed, his tongue became stiff and useless, his teeth grew together into one solid mass of bone, so that to prolong his miserable existence, an aperture had to be broken, through which to pour nourishment.

An Indian chief of the Creek nation, being once appointed to negotiate a treaty of peace with the people of South Carolina, was desired by the governor and council to speak his mind freely, and not be afraid, for he was among friends:—'I will speak freely; I will not be afraid,' said he; 'for why should I be afraid among my friends, who never am afraid among my enemies?'

A shopkeeper the other day, in urging a lady to buy a gown of him, said, buy enough for the *sleeves*, madam, and I'll throw in enough for the *skirt*.

Interesting Dispute.—Mr. Grattan, in his history of Holland and the Netherlands, says that few factions have excited such violent commotions in the world, as that which was excited in Holland on the ridiculous question of—'*whether the hook caught the fish, or the fish caught the hook.*'

Every fool can find faults that a great many wise men can't mend.

He who receives a good turn should never forget it; he who does one should never remember it.

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—

Corrected weekly, by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

Ashes, pot,	lb. 4 a 4½	Steel, cc. lb.	7 †
pearl,	5	sad irons	6 cts†
sc. salts	3½ a 3¾	Lead, in pigs	3½†
black salts	3 a 3½†	bars	4†
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$22½†
Augers, qr.	6 a 7†	dry, lb.	12†
Alum, lb.	6	Shot, all sizes.	6†
Bacon, lb.	5 a 6½§	Leather, sole,	23 a 25†
Butter, keg,	6a7†	upper, doz.	$27a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	44 a 50†	calf skins,	15 a 24§
Beans, sh. bush.	67 a75†	Lard,	4½a 5§
Biscuit, sea. b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2½ a 3†
w. crack. bbl.	4½a 5†	Molasses,	35 a 37½†
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. bra.	10d 5½†
Coals, bush.	4†		8d 5½†
Candles, lb.	8½		6d 6½
Copperas	3 a 3½†		4d 7½†
Cheese	5½†	other	5 a 6½†
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	70§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20†
Coffee, g in bgs.	12½a13	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	12½§	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3½a3¾†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2¾a3½†
3-4 Plaids, n. l. y.	10a11†	No. 3,	2½a2¾†
4-4 Checks	12 a 14†	letter	2 50 a 4†
3-4 Stripes	10 a 11†	crown wrap.	1 37
Cot. yarns, lb.	No. 5, 22†	medium do.	$1 75†
Flour, bbl.	$3 25*	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	29 a 30§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6†	pkd. mess, bbl.	11½a12
hatcheled,	10*	prime,	$9½a10
Flannels, cy. 4-4	37a45*	Potatoes, bush.	25 a 40†
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	5 a 5½†
herring,	6 59a7 50§	do. Kentucky	4½†
shad,	12 50§	Sugar, N.O. lb.	8½a9†
mack'l.	6½ a 9†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat, bu.	56§	lump,	16 a 17†
barley	50†	loaf,	17 a 19†
rye	31a33½†	Salt,	$2 37†
corn	28a31½§	Soap, lb.	5½ a 8
Glass, 8by 10, box	$3½a4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4½a5†	wire No. 14, 16,	$5
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$7½a11
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2½†	keg, lb.	5 a 10cts†
½ do.	1½†	leaf,	3a 3½†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	8†
pint	62½†	rough	4½ a 5†
Gunpowder, keg	$5½a6†	Tea. Y. H. lb.	90a$1 6*
Hemp, ton	75 a 80	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	13 a 15§	imperial,	1,50a1,40§
green	5§	Wax. bees'	20*
Indigo, Span lb.	2½a2½†	Wool,	35 a 60*
Bengal,	2½ a 2½†	Wool hats, doz.	$6 a 7§
Iron, b. Jun. t.	$100†	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50c.†
blooms, Jun.	$80†	new	21a22†
rolled	100†	Vices, bright	14
sheet, cwt.	9½†	black	9½ a 10†
pig, ton	$23 a 30†	4-4 br. Sheetg.	9 a 10†

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DOCTOR G. DAWSON

HAS just received a large assortment of fresh DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND MEDICINES; Family, Patent and Horse Medicines; Paints; Essential Oils; Varnishes; Dye Stuffs; Perfumery and Spices; Surgeons' Instruments; Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures; Spring and Plain Lancets; Mortars and Pestles; Shop Furniture and Vials; and an extensive variety of almost every article in the Drug line, carefully selected from the LATEST IMPORTATIONS, and warranted genuine; which, being purchased with CASH, he can sell on terms advantageous to purchasers.

*** BITTERS of a superior quality, for tavern keepers, by the gallon or smaller quantity.

☞ Physicians' Recipes and Family Medicines carefully put up by himself.

Pittsburgh, January 14, 1831.—Fi13

Briceland's Cross Roads.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that, in addition to his STORE he has opened a HOUSE OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT, at the sign of the Globe, at Briceland's Cross Roads. He has also provided himself with good stables and a careful hostler, and hopes, by his attention to the comfort of his customers, to merit a share of the public favor. JAMES BRICELAND

November 19, 1830.—w3m*

HATTERS' FURS

AND TRIMMINGS.

THE subscriber has just received, from the city of New York, a well selected Stock of HATTERS' FURS AND TRIMMINGS of all kinds, which are offered for sale at his hat store, No. 66 Market street.

Also, a general assortment of FASHIONABLE HATS of his own manufacture, wholesale and retail, on fair terms.

JAMES WILSON.

Jan. 28.—wtf.

CHEAP CASH STORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOHN ALEXANDER begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the entire stock of DRY GOODS of H. Alexander & Co., and has established himself at their old stand, No. 65 Market street; he has at present, and intends keeping always on hand, a large and general assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods. As he intends doing decidedly a cash business, he is resolved to sell goods as low as they can be bought west of the mountains.—By keeping a choice selection of every thing new and desirable in the line of *Fancy Dry Goods*, he hopes to merit and share the patronage of his friends and the public.

Also, always on hand, a large stock of Mahogany, Rose, and Satin Wood Veneers; Mahogany Boards, Planks, and Scantling; Brass Caps and Bases, for columns; Brass Stringing; Patent Spring Punch Saw Sets, a new and universally approved article, and various other articles in the Cabinet Maker's line, not to be had elsewhere in the city. All of which will be sold at low prices, and on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, January 28, 1831.—3mw.

WM. W. IRWIN.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

HAS Removed his Office to Liberty street, between Third and Fourth streets.

February 11—1mo

PENMANSHIP.

S. EDGERTON, PENMAN

THE attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh is respectfully solicited to the Writing Academy, taught by S. EDGERTON, at the upper room in the Mechanics' Hall, opposite the First Presbyterian Church, in Wood street, where Writing and Cutting are taught, in many variations, embracing ease, elegance, and facility.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 15, 1831.

Tallmage, Portage co., Ohio, Jan. 1831.

Having attended a course of lessons in penmanship, under the guidance of Mr. S. Edgerton, we feel gratified in giving to the public testimony of our entire satisfaction, that the mode of instruction pursued by him is well calculated to insure rapid improvement, and that the system embraces ease, elegance, and simplicity.

E. T. Sturtevant,
Tutor of Tallmage Academy
Alonzo Cummings,
Elbert V. Carter,
David C. Keys,
R. M. Keys,
John Howe,
J. L. Clarke,
Abraham Shoemaker,
Philo Wright,
Wm. W. Wright,
O. G. Wright,
Levi Cunningham,
Jesse Sprague,
Wm Bradley,
Oliver C. Brady,
Allen J. Clark,
Wm. C. Oviatt,
Henry B. Chapman,
Henry Newberry,
C. C. Sturtevant.

GUERNSEY'S WRITING ACADEMY,

Corner of Third and Smithfield streets.

HAVING engaged to instruct in a private family, from 9 to 10, A. M., the morning class for females will commence at half past ten, and continue two hours. Gentlemen's classes, as usual, from 2 to 4, P. M. and from 7 to

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1831.

We would gladly avoid a controversy with our neighbor of *unutterable* sentiments. It is for us sufficient labor to expose the incorrectness of what he *actually does say*, without being compelled to *guess* at what he *intended to say*. Still, circumstances may render it necessary to contradict the *assertions* of our neighbor, although those assertions may not convey his "*intended meaning*," and although, after we have exposed the falsity of what he *did say*, he may whine and cry, that "a gentleman would have known that what he *intended to say* was true."

In the last Democrat, the editor says, that if we ever apply for an office, he will not object to our appointment, because of our "*whilom enjoying some petty offices of which he* (the editor of the Gazette) *was cruelly deprived by some Democratic Governor.*"—Now here are fifteen words which were *actually* used by the editor of the Democrat; and yet, in the whole, there is not one single truth: every word of it is false—totally, utterly false. As, however, Mr. Johns will probably again make a pitiful face, and assert that his *intended* meaning was true, we will be more particular, and endeavor to guess at what he intended to say.

If he *intended* to say that we formerly held *some petty offices*, at the pleasure of a governor of Pennsylvania, it is false. If he *intended* to say that we held a *single office* at the pleasure of a governor of Pennsylvania, it is false. If he *intended* to say that a Democratic, or a Federal, or a Jackson governor, deprived us of "*some offices*," or even of a *single office*, it is false. If he *intended* to say that any other person ever deprived us of any offices, or any *single office*, which we ever held, it is false.

Now the editor may proceed, with what appetite he can, to tell his readers what he *intended* to say: what he *did say* has no *semblance* of the truth. If he had made any inquiry, he would have known that his statements were totally and absolutely untrue, and if he made the assertions without inquiry, it proves that he was willing to assert a statement to be true, which he did not *know* to be true. As that editor is a lawyer, we need hardly inform him, that if a man swears to that which *happens* to be true, *without any knowledge of the fact*, he is equally as criminal as if he had sworn to what was false; and the *accidental* truth of his evidence will not excuse him on an indictment for perjury.

But the editor of the Democrat does not admire our "delicate" language.—We would be both surprised and disappointed if our remarks pleased him. We certainly have not endeavored to gratify his taste. He has made certain assertions, which we have described in plain, good, old-fashioned English. We have suited the "word to the action." If he does not admire our description, he must present us with a different original.

It is, however, somewhat amusing to hear the editor of the Democrat talk about our "*delicate*" language. Has that editor already forgotten the ridiculous, laughable, and ruffian-like attack, which he made upon us when we published our first number of the Pittsburgh Gazette? Has he forgotten that attack, the uncourteousness of which was only surpassed by its silliness? Has he forgotten his declaration that "the *tory spirit* breathed in *every line*" of our paper? Has he forgotten that a great part of that very paper was occupied with a long description of Pittsburgh in 1786, written by the late *democratic* Judge Brackenridge? Surely that editor must have forgotten all these things, when he ventured to complain about our plain exposure of his misstatements.

FOREIGN NEWS.—We continue, in this day's paper, the interesting intelligence from various parts of Europe.—It is difficult to foresee the issue of affairs in that country. France would seem to have successfully and gloriously passed an awful crisis in her affairs. In the trial and sentence of the ex-ministers to perpetual imprisonment, all that justice, the necessity of an example, and the public safety demanded, have been obtained, while the unnecessary spilling of blood has been avoided.—This is truly a glorious consummation of a glorious revolution. The noble manner in which our own Lafayette has closed, we trust forever, his career as a leader in revolutions, is not the least gratifying incident of which we have just received intelligence.

In Belgium, all previous difficulties have probably been amicably settled.—Poland, at the latest dates, was the field of the most interesting events. The unfortunate, the ill fated, but gallant Poles, are doomed to pass through a period of severe trial: at this very moment, the contest for life or death, for liberty or thraldom, may be raging.—We have our hopes, but are compelled to admit that our fears predominate, as to the result of this struggle. The Emperor Nicholas will spare no effort to quell the free spirit of the Poles, and the commander of his armies, the passer of the Balkan, is no holyday soldier. Still there is some ground to hope: a people resolved to be free are not easily conquered, and there are rumors of insurrections at Moscow. If these rumors are well founded, and the Poles should prove true to themselves and to the great cause they contend for, Poland may yet be free.

JOHN RANDOLPH, our minister to St. Petersburgh, was at London on the 14th December, enjoying himself, no doubt, very much, having nothing to do, and a salary of twenty-five dollars per day of the public money, in addition to his immense patrimonial estate. It is a remarkable circumstance, that this pretended patriot, who has spent five and twenty years of his life in abusing all holders of offices, and accusing them of "*feeding at the public crib*," should be the first man in our country to receive a *civil pension*, without rendering the slightest service. Truly the hollowness of all his professions of patriotism and disinterestedness are fully exposed. It must now be manifest, to the least discerning, that this pretended patriot, this watchful guardian, this snarling cynic, this disinterested public servant, this man of princely fortune, despised a good salary only while other persons enjoyed it, and coveted it as much and as greedily as the neediest Lazarus in the land.

Mr. Van Buren has certainly proved that he knows the value of such patriots as John Randolph. Some men would not have dared to offer the mission to Russia, *with the conditions annexed*, to a man of so many professions as he of Roanoke.—Less knowing men than Martin Van Buren would have said, "Mr. Randolph is a man of princely fortune, of high and generous sentiments: he has spent so many years in rebuking those who lived upon salaries, he has boasted so long and so loudly about his independence, that he must be sincere, and he would receive the offer of a splendid gratuity as an insult. He, with his immense wealth, would not consent to receive as a *gratuity*, a pension which would smooth the path to the grave of one hundred brave, faithful, but poor, old, and infirm, soldiers of the revolution." Such would have been the reasoning of many men—such was not the reasoning of Martin Van Buren. He saw through the disguise of the *thing* of Roanoke, knew the hollowness of his professions of patriotism, and boldly made the offer, which a more ingenuous but braver man would have shrunk from. Mr. Van Buren was not mistaken: the gratuity was as greedily seized, as it was boldly offered, and the *disinterested independent* at once became a *sinecure pensioner*.

We invite the attention of all our readers to the following article, from the Massillon (O.) Gazette. Massillon is situate on the Ohio Canal, about eight miles west of Canton, and about ninety-eight west of Pittsburgh. The fact that wheat sells readily at 72 to 73 cents per bushel there, while it is worth in this city but 56 cents, is remarkable. The greater facility of transportation by the Ohio and Welland Canals, would not, of itself, seem to justify this great difference of price.

We observe that the editor of the Steubenville Herald, who seems to understand the matter, in publishing an advertisement of a house in Massillon for a large quantity of wheat, attributes the high price at that place to the recent arrangement of our intercourse with the British West India Islands. By that arrangement, *our wheat* may be taken to Canada, and from thence exported in *British vessels* to the British West Indies, *free of duty*; but the same wheat, if exported from *our own ports* to the British Islands, pays a duty of one dollar and eleven cents per barrel.

Our readers probably recollect that, by this boasted arrangement, British vessels can pass freely from our ports to any other port, but our vessels cannot pass from Canada to the British West Indies, or back. The object of the British Government in admitting our wheat into Canada, and permitting it to pass thence to their West India Islands *free of duty*, was to *foster their own shipping by injuring ours*. In this they are in a fair way to succeed, if the Steubenville editor is correctly informed as to the reason of the high price of wheat at Massillon.

Wheat Market.—No change has taken place in the price of this article since the last quotations, it having remained at 72½ a 73—the amount of sales for the last 3 days has exceeded any former period—averaging on the best authority, *not less than* 3500 *bushels per day*. Several lots from Virginia have found their way to this market, *besides some from the neighborhood of Pittsburgh.*—*Massillon Gaz.*

COMMUNICATED.

Pittsburgh Mechanics' Institute.

At a Quarterly Meeting, held at the Lecture Room, on Tuesday, 15th February, 1830, Mr. BAKEWELL was appointed President, *pro tem.*—The Board of Managers published a report of their proceedings, which was read and accepted. On motion, it was resolved that

Whereas it appears from the report of the Board of Managers, that several of the original subscribers have hitherto neglected paying the amount of their subscriptions, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Mr. Bakewell, Mr. Hazleton, Mr. Johnson, Mr. M'Clelland, and Mr. Peterson, be appointed a Committee to wait upon such subscribers, and report the names of those who still refuse to pay, to an early meeting of the Institute, preparatory to the publication of them; and that the same committee be authorised to obtain donations and subscriptions for the Institute.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be published in the papers of the city, friendly to the Institute.

B. BAKEWELL, Prest. *pro tem.*
THOS. BAKEWELL, Secretary.

Death of Bolivar.—The Norfolk Beacon of the 8th instant, contains the intelligence of the death of General Simon Bolivar, which is copied from the Kingston, (Jamaica) Courant, of the 6th of January. The proclamation of this event is published in the Courant, and was issued by Don Juan de Francisco de Martin, prefect of the department, and is addressed to the citizens of Magdalena. It is dated "Carthagena, Dec. 21, 1830." Bolivar died on the 17th of that month, at one, P. M. The Norfolk editor promises the official account in his next paper.

Commodore Sinclair died on the 7th instant, and was buried on the 9th with the honors of war.

The Eclipse.—In just accordance with the predictions and calculations of astronomers, the great Solar Eclipse occurred on Saturday last, the 12th inst. The weather was propitious, and but for the occasional and slight intervention of light feathery clouds, the atmosphere was clear and serene—wind west: thus, from the commencement of the Eclipse, until after the time of the greatest obscuration of the Sun, there was little impediment to observation;—after 1 o'clock the clouds became more dense, but with intervals sufficiently clear to observe the entire passage of the moon, across the sun's disc. Several stars were distinctly visible to the naked eye, but the "darkness" was not as great as was anticipated by the unlearned, nor as that which prevailed during the solar eclipse in the year 1806. Fahrenheit's thermometer, which was in the open air, and receiving the solar rays in an oblique direction, indicated at 12 o'clock, 41 degrees—at one o'clock the mercury had fallen to 30 deg. —*Poulson.*

Extract of a letter from New Orleans, of 22d Jan.

"Since my residence in New Orleans I have never experienced such a long continued spell of cold weather—ice has lain in our streets for ten days without melting. A friend told me yesterday, that he had been informed by a gentleman of his acquaintance, that the Bayou St. John was frozen over, that they were obliged to cut through the ice a passage for the boats. Our Orange, Lime, and Lemon trees are all, we fear, entirely destroyed.—The trees yielded abundantly, last fall, for the first time since 182[illegible], when we lost them all by the frost on the night of the 22d February: it will take ten years to reinstate them."

The Boston Evening Gazette.—This immense sheet—the largest in America—is obnoxious to a great many witticisms. A poetical genius has addressed an impromptu to the editor, which commences thus:—

Your ample Gazette, Mr. Editor Clap,
Lies part on two tables, the rest in my lap?
And, amazed at its size, as in silence I view it,
I think, I am glad I've a week to get through it.

CONGRESS.

February 8.—In the Senate, the election of a Printer to the Senate, which had been set down as the special order of the day, was postponed, on the motion of Mr. M'Kinley, (in consequence of the absence of Mr. Tazewell, of Virginia,) to one o'clock next day. Mr. Benton, agreeably to the notice given by him on the preceding day, asked leave to introduce his bill for the abolition of duty on Alum Salt. In doing so, he explained, at great length, his views on the subject, and the necessity there existed for the repeal, reading several letters from various respectable individuals in the Southern and Western States, who accorded with him in opinion, for the purpose of strengthening his arguments. The bill for the settlement of the claims of Mr. Monroe, was twice read, in order to be referred, and, on the motion of Mr. Hayne, a Select Committee were appointed to take it into consideration. On ballot, Messrs. Hayne, Sandford, Frelinghuysen, Bell, Iredell, were chosen of the Committee. An immense number of private bills, having been brought up from the House of Representatives, the forwarding of which through their preliminary stages occupied the greater part of the day, prevented the debate on Mr. Grundy's resolution from being resumed. Mr. Grundy is yet in possession of the floor, and proceeds with his reply to Mr. Holmes to-morrow.

The presentation of reports occupied the hour this day so completely, as to preclude any discussion on the resolutions which are now pending.—The discussion of the General Appropriation Bill was then resumed, when Mr. Alexander made some observations in answer to Mr. Burgess; Mr. Pearce then offered an amendment (which was accepted by Mr. Stanberry, as a modification of his amendment) which adds to the clause making the appropriations for Ministers (leaving in the appropriation for Russia) a proviso, that a deduction shall be made from the salary to any Minister accredited to any Court, of such time as he may pass, after his reception at such Court, in another country. After Mr. Pearce had concluded some remarks on the subject of the amendment, Mr. Boulden addressed the House in reply. Mr. Blair, of S. C. then moved the previous question, which was seconded. The ayes and noes were then demanded on the question, "shall the main question be put?" and decided in the negative—ayes 73, noes 100. As soon as this decision was made, which removed the question of the engrossment of the Bill from before the House for the day, and it was found that the question could not be taken, on motion of Mr. Dwight the vote was re-considered, and the motion for the previous question being withdrawn, the discussion was continued until near 5 o'clock, when the House adjourned to allow Mr. Archer an opportunity to reply.

February 9.—In the Senate Mr. Webster presented memorials from the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions of Massachusetts, and from inhabitants of Brookfield, in the same State, against the removal of the southern Indians. The Vice President laid before the Senate a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, accompanied with statements of the quantities of public lands surveyed in the different States and Territories, since the year 1826, and of the amount received from sales of the same; also a report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, detailing the proceedings of the Board for the last year. The debate on Mr. Grundy's resolution relative to the Post Office inquiry was resumed. Mr. Grundy being in possession of the floor, opened the debate. He defended the present administration of the Post Office at considerable length, and strongly urged the adoption of his resolution. He was followed by Mr. Hendricks, who briefly explained his conduct in the Special Committee, but declined going into any discussion on the fiscal concerns of the Department, thinking it at present premature. Mr. Clayton succeeded in reply to the arguments of Mr. Grundy, and had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives was principally engaged in the discussion of a bill relative to the establishment of a Land Office in Indiana. The House subsequently took up the Appropriation bill, and the question of the salary and outfit to Mr. Randolph. Mr. Archer spoke at some length in defence of the Administration, after which the previous question was demanded by Mr. Tucker, and seconded by a majority of members present—Ayes 73, Noes 33. The House then decided that the main question should be now put, which was the engrossment of the bill, excluding all the amendments on the subject of Mr. Randolph.—Some subsequent attempts were made to get amendments into the bill, but they were defeated by a successful call for the previous question. The bill was subsequently read a third time and passed.

Duff Green was re-elected printer to the Senate. The first three ballotings, the numbers were, Green 22, Gales & Seaton 23, scattering 3. On the third ballot, the numbers stood—Green 23, Gales & Seaton 22, scattering 2. On the fourth ballot the vote stood—Green 24, Gales & Seaton 22, Blair 1.—*Nat. Journal.*

February 10—In the Senate, the Vice President communicated to the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied with several statements of contracts for the year 1830, relative to Light Houses, Beacons, Buoys, &c.; of contracts and purchases made by the Collectors for the revenue service for the year 1829; and a statement of the expenditures of the Marine Hospital Fund, for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, for the year 1829. Mr. Poindexter introduced a bill relative to Mrs. Martha Randolph, only daughter and surviving child of the late Thomas Jefferson, former President of the United States; and likewise a bill for the authorising of appeals, writs of error, and of supersedeas, to the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Hayne reported a bill from the Committee on Naval Affairs, based on the resolution of Mr. Barnard, to increase the pay of Masters Commandant and First Lieutenants in the Navy. Mr. Grundy's resolution, relative to the Post-Office inquiry, is still under debate. Mr. Clayton continued his remarks, argued against adopting the resolution, and entered into a further expose of the mal-administration of the Post-Office department. He was followed by Mr. Benton on a point of order, to have the minutes of whole proceedings erased from the Journal, as informal. Mr. Woodbury followed in defence of the present Post-Office management, and had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, a bill, declaratory of the law concerning contempts of Court, was reported by Mr. Buchanan, from the Committee on the Judiciary. A report of a very important character was made by Mr. Hemphill, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, advocating the policy of Internal Improvement, and containing certain resolutions corresponding with that sentiment. It was committed to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed; and a motion made by Mr. Vance, to print an additional number of 6,000 copies, stands over until next-day. The bill to authorise the construction of a Rail Road within the District of Columbia, and a number of other bills relating to the District of Columbia, were acted on in Committee, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

February 11.—In the Senate, the bill making appropriations for the completion and support of the Penitentiary in the District of Columbia, was read a third time and passed. *Mr. Benton's motion for leave to bring in a bill for the gradual reduction of the duty on alum salt, was refused by a vote of 27 to 17.* Mr. Grundy's resolution relative to the examination of witnesses on the Post-Office inquiry as to the causes of dismissal, was again debated. The speakers were Mr. Woodbury, in continuation, Mr. Sprague, Mr. Livingston, and Mr. Holmes in reply to Mr. Woodbury. Mr. Holmes is yet in possession of the floor.

There was no business of importance transacted in the House of Representatives, as it was one of the days devoted to private bills. Mr. Daniel of Kentucky spoke out the first hour, which was devoted to the discussion of the motion to print 6,000 copies of the reports of the Judiciary Committee, on the 25th section of the Judiciary Bill. Mr. Daniel spoke about the National Republicans, Mr. Clay, and every thing on earth but the Judiciary, the Judiciary Bill, and Judiciary Report.—The House subsequently took up the bill for the relief of Susan Decatur, by a vote of 102 to 82; and after debate, refused to order the bill to a third reading, 89 to 81. Mr. Doddridge then moved to reconsider the last vote, but the House adjourned before acting upon the motion.—*National Jour.*

THE MINORITY REPORT.

The National Gazette of Tuesday has the following caustic remarks upon the servile report of *two* of the Committee on Manufactures. It is, indeed, disposing of this echo report in a most summary way. We will merely add, that its authors, Mr. Monnell of New York and Irwin of Pennsylvania, at the last fall election were both rejected and consigned to private life by the justly excited indignation of their constituents.—*Balt. Amer.*

THE CUCKOO REPORT.—The Report of the minority on Manufactures is a very amusing document, especially in the devout manner in which it repeats,—and it does nothing more,—the opinion of the President's Message. Miss Kelly's Echo song is dull music compared with this brilliant composition. The *second* paragraph begins—"With the President we concur in the opinion."—The *third*—"With the President we also concur." Again—"We concur with the President in the opinion." Again—"With the President we think it probable." Then—"With a characteristic point and clearness the President gives his views." A long quotation from the Message. Again—"We presume all the friends of domestic industry and our country's safety, will concur with the President."—"We are at no loss to understand the President, (*wonderful!*) nor do we hesitate to concur with him."—"The President thinks and we think."—"We fully concur with the President in the opinion."—"We therefore concede the justice of the rule laid down by the President." Again—"We concur with the President in the new opinion."—A few lines further—"We therefore concur with the President in the opinion." This flattering approval spreads—"The admonitions of the President are the voice of wisdom,"—but soon falls back to the old phrases—"Most sincerely do we accord with the President." This potent minority wind up what they call *their* report, thus—"We cannot better conclude than by repeating the warnings of the Chief Magistrate."

To be serious: there is in all these "concurrences" a spirit of adulation which excites a sense of shame in a republican American. The similar obsequiousness and the gross flattery which are practised in other quarters, might induce the conclusion that the President is supposed to have a particular relish for them, and to prefer friends or advocates in the shape of parrots or spaniels. It is a great aggravation of the case, too, that the Message has been selected as the occasion or groundwork of this celebration of the "characteristic point and clearness"—"the voice of wisdom"—"the powers of diction," and so forth, when it is known that no part of that document can be regarded as his performance. An old poet says that flattery but ill becomes a soldier's mouth; we may add that it is equally unfit for a soldier's ear; and that it is—

"Rank poison for a subject, or a king."

From the New York Observer.

POLAND.

There have been so many partitions, and reunions, and re-partitions of Poland, within the last forty years, that it requires some attention to geography and history to understand what is meant by the term. We presume, therefore, that the following brief sketch of the modern history and present state of this ill-fated country, will at this moment prove acceptable to our readers.

Ancient Poland was a large country of Europe, lying between Germany, Russia, Turkey, and Hungary. Including Lithuania, it contains 284,000 square miles, and 15,000,000 inhabitants. The partition of Poland between Russia, Prussia, and Austria, took place at three distinct epochs, 1772, 1793, and 1795; and the result of the whole was as follows:—

	Sq. miles.	*Population.*
To Austria,	64,000	4,800,000
To Prussia,	62,000	3,500,000
To Russia,	158,000	6,700,000
	284,000	15,000,000

At the peace of Tilsit, (July, 1807,) Bonaparte stripped Prussia of the greatest part of her Polish possessions. Of these, he gave a small portion to Russia, and erected the rest into a new state, called the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, which he assigned to the king of Saxony. In 1809, after vanquishing Austria in the field, he compelled her to cede part of Galicia to Russia, and another part to his new Grand Duchy. But all the arrangements of Bonaparte were overturned by the disastrous campaign of 1812: the Russians re-occupied Poland; and the Congress of Vienna, while it decreed to Austria and Prussia a partial restitution of their late cessions, confirmed to Russia all the Polish and Lithuanian provinces acquired before 1795, conferring on her, in addition, the sovereignty of the central provinces, which constitute the present kingdom of Poland. Each of the three powers was enjoined by the Congress to give to its respective portion of Poland, as free a constitution as circumstances would permit.

The following table shows how the territory and population were divided between the three powers at the Congress of Vienna.

	Sq. miles.	*Population.*
To Prussia,	29,000	1,800,000
To Austria,	30,000	3,500,000
Kingdom of Poland,	47,000	2,800,000
To Russia,	178,000	6,900,000
	284,000	15,000,000

The *Kingdom of Poland*, as constituted at the Congress of Vienna, is the seat of the present revolution. It comprises the chief part of that which, from 1807 to 1813, formed the Duchy of Warsaw. It consists of the central provinces of ancient Poland, bounded all along its frontier by the respective acquisitions of Austria, Russia, and Prussia. Area 47,000 sq. miles. The population at present is estimated at 4,000,000. This country, though subject to the same sovereign as Russia, was governed in every respect as a separate monarchy. The regal dignity is vested in the czar, represented by a viceroy, in whom, and in a cabinet of ministers, the executive government resides. The religion of the majority is the Catholic. The Protestants of different sects are also numerous; and there are many members of the Greek church. The Jews are computed to form a seventh part of the population.

Conflagration of Fort Delaware.—We have learned some particulars derived from persons who have visited the scene. With the exception of the dwelling house of Major Pierce, the Commander, which is situated in the centre, every part of the Fort is destroyed, except the stone work. The damage is estimated at 150,000 dollars. No lives were lost. The origin of the fire is not ascertained; though some reports are in circulation upon that point, indicating that it was not the result of accident. They are, however, vague and uncertain.—*Delaware Journal.*

Extract of a letter from Wilmington, dated Feb. 9.

"About twelve o'clock last night, Fort Delaware was on fire, and fears were entertained that the magazine had blown up, as a great explosion was heard, supposed to be either this or heavy firing—the latter, it is hoped, has been the case—but there is every apprehension that there has been great suffering, if not the loss of many lives. Owing to the state of the ice no communication can possibly be had with the shore. Our firemen with their engines went over to New Castle in the night, expecting from the direction of the light that it was the town of New Castle, which occurrence happened once before. There is little doubt that all that was consumable has been destroyed. I understand there were about 150 persons at the Fort. The commander's wife, I understand, has been a corpse for a week or ten days at the Fort, there being no communication with the shore."

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. John H. Hopkins, Mr. WM. C. ROBINSON, merchant, of this city, to Miss ANN, second daughter of H. Holdship.

LUKE LOOMIS & CO.

NO. 98 WOOD STREET,

HAVE just received, *Annals of Philadelphia*, being a collection of Memoirs, Anecdotes, and Incidents of the city and its inhabitants, from the days of the Pilgrim Founders: intended to preserve the recollections of olden time, and to exhibit society in its changes of manners and customs, and the city in its local changes and improvement; to which is added an appendix, containing Olden Time Researches and Reminiscences of N. York city; by *John F. Watson*, member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Feb. 18.—3t

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

PRIZE List of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 3, for 1831.—Nos. 13, 26, 28, the Prize of $1,505; besides one of $1,000, one of $500, and many of $300, $200, $100, &c. were sold in this city, and distributed to correspondents abroad.

GEORGE A. COOK.
Ag't. for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. February 18, 1831.

TO LET, The Rooms at present occupied as the office of the Allegheny Democrat, No. 130 Wood street. Possession to be had on the first of April next.—Inquire of JAMES R. SPEER.
February 18—d1A

TO LET, A large and commodious Store-room and office attached, situate on Market street, between Front and Second streets, at present occupied by P. Mulvany, as a cabinet ware-room. Possesion given on the first of April. Inquire of ASA WATERS, Liberty street, or at the Bookstore of JOHN I. KAY & CO. No. 95 Market street.
February 18.—3t.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost, on the Allegheny Bridge, on Saturday afternoon, the 12th instant, a large Double Black French CASHMERE SHAWL, the ground covered with small palms, with a deep border of the same. The finder shall receive five dollars, and no questions asked, on leaving it at the Gazette office.
February 18—3t

NEW SUPPLY of the WORKS OF THE REV. ROBERT HALL, A. M., Minister of Broadmead Chapel, Bristol, England. First complete edition: with A Brief Memoir of the Author: in two volumes, with a Portrait—Just received and for sale by LUKE LOOMIS & CO. No. 98 Wood street. Feb 18—3

WANTED.—A first rate SCYTHE MAKER is wanted immediately at the Pine Creek Tilt-Hammered Shovel Factory.
February 18—tf

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET, The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given.
February 18—tf

PUBLIC SALE.—By virtue of a decree of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, James Stewart, guardian of William Love and James Love, will expose to public sale, by public vendue and outcry, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on *Thursday, the 24th inst.* at four o'clock, P. M. a small undivided interest in a certain tract, piece, or parcel of land, situated in Fayette township, (formerly property of Hugh Sterling, deceased,) called Buck's Forest, adjoining lands of John Gibson, Hugh Boyls, and William Waters; containing forty-six acres, more or less; and also a claim to a small interest in a piece or parcel of land, containing fifty-three acres, adjoining said lands above described: also an interest in, to wit, a claim to the thirty-second part of a tract, piece, or parcel of land, containing ninety-six acres, more or less, situate at the south side of the Ohio river, in Moon township, in the county aforesaid, adjoining said river, and lands of Alexander Brackenridge and others.

By the Court.
WM. M'CLURE, Clerk O. C.
February 18—2

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1831.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions.

H. R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.
February 18, 1831—tf

BIRTH-NIGHT BALL.—The Ladies will enter "The Exchange" through the Hall fronting on Penn street. The Gentlemen can procure their tickets at the bar.

W. ROBINSON, Jr.
CHAS. SHALER,
R. L. BAKER,
H. BALDWIN, Jr.
S. P. DARLINGTON,
A. JOHNSTON, Jr.
J. ROSS, Jr.
A. M'CANDLESS,
H. M. WATTS,
W. A. SIMPSON,
Managers.
February 18.

NOTICE.—Whereas Robert Campbell, of Allegheny town, holds a bond of the subscriber, which fell due on the first day of October, 1829, for sixty dollars, for which he has given me no value, this is therefore to give notice to all persons, that I will not pay said bond, unless compelled by due course of law. PETER IVORY.
February 18, 1831.—3t*

DOMESTIC GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, as agents for several extensive New England Manufactories, will have constantly for sale, by the Package, and on as favorable terms as can be purchased in Philadelphia or New York, a large assortment of desirable DOMESTIC GOODS, viz:

Merrimack Prints;
Hamilton White and Colored Cotton, and Colored Worsted Goods;
Mathuen Sheetings and Tickings;
Appleton Cottons;
Lowell Heavy Sheetings and Osnaburgs;
Waltham Sheetings and Shirtings;
Lancaster Cottons;
Amsbury Flannels, &c. &c. &c.

They refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Pittsburgh.
GRANT & WARD,
No. 4, Lorman Row, Hanover street, Baltimore
February 4—1mo

JOHN SHEPPARD,

SADDLER & HARNESS MAKER,

NO. 18, DIAMOND ALLEY.

RETURNS thanks for past favors, and wishes to extend his business in all its various branches, and wants six Journeymen and two Apprentices to the above business.

JOHN SHEPPARD.
February 11—3t*

TO LET.

Possession to be given on the First of April, 1831.

IN First street, adjoining Ferry street, THREE BRICK HOUSES.

ALSO—The large brick house, corner of Ferry and Water streets, at present occupied by Mrs. Stackhouse.

ALSO—The house adjoining the Dwelling of the subscriber, on Water street, now occupied by Magnus M. Murray, Mayor.

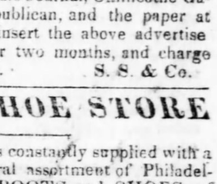
DAVID LOGAN.
Corner of Ferry and Water streets.

☞ TO HATTERS.—Camels' and Russia Hair, for sale low—apply as above.
February 11—3

THE UNITED STATES'

SPELLING BOOK.

CRAMER & SPEAR, original proprietors, continue to publish the ONLY GENUINE EDITION, containing 156 pages, at their Bookstore, No. 54 Wood street, who have always on hand an extensive assortment.



Note.—Imperfect editions, called the United States' Spelling Book, have been published lately, containing only 144 pages.

CRAMER & SPEAR.
Pittsburgh, January 21, 1831—3mo.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to MARK STACKHOUSE, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are hereby required to make payment to the subscribers: and all creditors of the said Mark Stackhouse are required to present their claims to the said subscribers.

MICHAEL STACKHOUSE,
REBECCA STACKHOUSE,
Administrators, &c. &c. of Mark Stackhouse, dec.
January 21, 1831—w8t.

FOR RENT, the three story brick house, No. 26 Wood street, formerly occupied by the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association.

ALSO, a three story brick warehouse, and back buildings, now occupied by B. Gleadall, next to Schweppe & Horner's, Third street, near Market street. Apply to

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
January 18—tf.

☞*BOWEN ROLLING MILL AND NAIL FACTORY.*

S. SMITH & CO., successors of R. Bowen, continue the manufacture of BAR IRON and NAILS, at the above establishment—which they will dispose of at the lowest prices.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1831—tf

☞The Wheeling Gazette, Maysville Eagle, Louisville Journal, Steubenville Herald, Cincinnati Gazette, New Lisbon Palladium, Canton Repository, Columbus State Journal, Chillicothe Gazette, Zanesville Republican, and the paper at Marietta, Ohio, will insert the above advertisement once a week for two months, and charge the Pittsburgh Gazette. S. S. & Co.

BOOT & SHOE STORE

THE subscriber is constantly supplied with a large and general assortment of Philadelphia and city made BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, at his Store, south west corner of the Diamond and Market street.

ROBERT DONNELL.
January 4, 1831.—w3mo.

FOR SALE, Several Lots in the city of Pittsburgh, some of which have comfortable dwelling houses erected upon them. Apply to

J. T. CHEW,
At his Office, opposite the U. S. Branch Bank, or at the Exchange Hotel. Feb 15—4w

PORCELAIN TEETH,

Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,

PITTSBURGH.

DOCTOR E. MERRITT, determined to devote himself to his profession, has furnished his room in such a manner as to enable him to discharge his duties faithfully, and to contribute as much as possible to the comfort of his patients.—Persons requiring his professional services, will please call at his room. Having acquired the art of manufacturing Porcelain Teeth, in the best manner, he is ready to supply such as prefer them.—On his late visit to the eastern cities, he procured a superior assortment of Natural Teeth, as well as materials for making Artificial ones. Jan 7.

☞Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $12 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN.
April 27—tf. Steubenville, Ohio.

LOOK HERE.

THE subscribers having declined business in this city, their books and papers are left at the store of S. Baird & Co. No. 106 Wood street, for settlement. All persons indebted to us are requested to call with them promptly, and settle their accounts; or they will otherwise be collected by the most summary process.

H. ALEXANDER & CO.
January 21, 1831—2mo

☞Valuable Property For Sale.

THE STORE and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 30 on the Diamond, at present occupied by Edward Duff.

ALSO. The two story brick Dwelling House, No. 89 on Smithfield street, in which at present I reside; together with the two story frame Dwelling House, No. 87, adjoining the above. For particulars apply to

JOHN D. DAVIS,
Jan 11—7t. No. 45 Front street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that *James Miller*, of Deer township, Storekeeper, has this day executed to us an assignment of all his estate—real personal, and mixed—in trust for the benefit of such of his creditors who shall, within ninety days from this date, execute a release of all their demands. The release and assignment may be seen at the house of Mahlon Rogers, corner of Grant and Third streets.—*January 18, 1831.*

MAHLON ROGERS,
JOHN B. WARDEN,
Pittsburgh, January 21—tf.

V. B. HORTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE NO. 44 FOURTH STREET.—
January 11—w6mo

S. P. DARLINGTON & CO.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets,

ARE RECEIVING, and will open during this month, a large and general assortment of

HARDWARE,

Cutlery, Saddlery, &c. &c.

Together with SCYTHES of every kind, which they will sell low at wholesale.

N. B.—Persons knowing themselves indebted to us for more than six months, will do well to call and settle their accounts, and save costs.
February 8—6t S. P. D. & Co.

GREAT CURIOSITY,

NOW EXHIBITING AT

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,
S. W. Corner of Market and Fourth streets.

THE MERMAID!

THIS Wonderful Curiosity is now exhibiting, for A VERY SHORT TIME, as above.

The Mermaid now offered to the public, was purchased by the Captain of a Dutch merchant ship, at BENCOOLES, in the island of *Sumatra*. It was then in a half putrid state, having no other preparation to preserve it than being besmeared with a kind of rosin, or composition, similar to Venetian turpentine. It however soon became perfectly hard, and the composition, which was in many parts so thick as to encrust the whole animal, was, on the Captain's arrival at the Cape of Good Hope, removed with care, but with great difficulty, by Mons. Villet, a celebrated preserver of subjects of Natural History, in Cape Town. (This learned man had an opportunity of closely examining it, and gave it as his decided opinion, that it was a natural production.) It was here seen and purchased by a respectable Merchant residing at the Cape, and transmitted by him to London. The present proprietor gave an enormous sum for it, with a view of gratifying the public, and although various opinions have been advanced respecting its origin, he has the pleasure to state, the most sceptical persons have expressed a satisfaction on beholding it.

Mariners have described the Mermaid as having a flowing head of hair; in this animal a large fin runs down the back of the neck, and some hairs are visible on the head. The present proprietor is not competent to say any thing more on the subject from his own knowledge, but most respectfully invites the public to see and judge for themselves, the more minute the inspection, the more satisfactory the result; for among the naturalists and men of faculty who have bestowed their attention on it, they have not been able to come to any unanimous decision, for they find that the ears are differently placed and of a different structure to any other animal, formed, as it were, to hear at an immense distance. The formation of the arms, hands, and breasts, being also very different from either biped or quadruped, and the fishy, or tail part, being unlike any fish yet described.

These facts, compared with the many accounts of Navigators having seen Mermaids, it is presumed will in some measure remove those doubts which might have before existed, and leave us only to speculate upon how wonderful and great are Nature's works.

Also, Dunlap's celebrated Painting of

CHRIST REJECTED,

Which has been exhibited with great success in all the eastern cities, and is considered one of his very best. These in addition to the large collection of Natural Curiosities, can be exhibited but for a limited period.

Admittance 25 cents: Children 12½. Open from 9 o'clock, A. M. till 9 P. M. and brilliantly illuminated every evening. January 25, 1831.

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

FOR SALE,

A STEAM ENGINE, with ample power to propel a boat of 140 to 150 tons; or, if for a mill, sufficient to run 4 to 5 pairs of stones and a saw. Apply to ALLEN & GRANT.
February 8, 1830—tf

REMOVAL.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond.
Pittsburgh, April 10, 1830.

WOOL HATS.

CASH PAID FOR WOOL HATS,
by *ALLEN & GRANT.*
February 8—tf

PITTSBURGH

Monitorial High School,

SMITHFIELD STREET.

THE Ensuing Quarter will commence on the 12th of the present month, (July, 1830,) when the various branches of Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Book-Keeping, and Composition, will be taught by the subscriber, on the following terms,

Junior Class, at Four dollars per quarter.
Senior Class, at Five dollars per quarter.
THOS. MAYLIN.

☞ References are kindly permitted to be made to the following gentlemen, who, amongst others, have honored him with their confidence in placing their children under his care:—Messrs. George Anshutz, Thomas Dickson, Martin Rahm, M. M. Murray, Webb Closey, J. Harmon, S. Cuthbert, or Benjamin Bakewell, John Snyder, Richard Bowen, John Towne.
Pittsburgh, July 16—tf

TO BE LET, A Farm, one mile from the city, with a good Dwelling House, Barn, and Stabling. ALSO, A Garden and Dwelling House adjoining the above. For terms, inquire of Mrs. AGNES IRWIN, on the premises, or of
W. W. IRWIN.
Liberty, between Third and Fourth streets.
January 28, 1831—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.
W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf *Executors.*

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the Greensburgh and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road, will meet at the house occupied by Noble Roberts, in Versailles township, Allegheny county, on Monday the 7th day of March next, to elect Managers to conduct the concerns of the Company for one year.
JAMES IRWIN,
February 11, 1831.—3t. Treasurer.

VAT POTS.—Just received by the subscribers, one small and two large PAPER-MILL VAT POTS, (copper.) They have been used for one year. The Pots are made on the most approved plan, and will be sold very low.
G. FABER & SONS, 116 Wood street.
November 23—wtf

A Share in a Valuable Printing Office

FOR SALE.

THE interest of the subscriber in the Frankfort Kentucky paper, called *The Commentator*, and the Printing Establishment connected with it, is offered for sale—possession to be given the first of April next.

The Newspaper is supported by a patronage quite liberal for this country, and in the hands of a popular editor, its circulation might be very much and profitably increased. The Printing Establishment is an extensive one for the situation in which it is located—containing *ample materials* for a large newspaper, weekly, or oftener, and for performing book, job, and fancy printing, *rapidly* and in the *most elegant and fashionable style*.—The interest now offered for sale consists of two thirds (undivided) of the whole property, with the sole right of managing the newspaper.—*The remaining interest* (it is understood) may be obtained on reasonable terms; and no sale will be made which shall not meet the assent of its proprietor.

To any person making application, personally, or by letter, post paid, with a view to purchase, every information necessary to form a correct estimate of the condition and prospects of the establishment will be frankly communicated.

The building in which the business is carried on, was built expressly for the purpose—the most commodious in the western country—and may be retained as long as the rent is promptly paid.

A liberal credit will be allowed for the whole, or any part of the purchase money, and other facilities may perhaps be afforded to the purchaser, upon satisfactory security. J. G. DANA.
Frankfort, Jan. 31, 1831.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 4, for 1831, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 26th of FEBRUARY, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Fifty-four Number Lottery—Eight Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	3,000		4,000
1	2,452		2,452
5	1,000		5,000
10	800		8,000
10	500		5,000
25	200		5,000
46	100		4,600
46	80		3,680
46	60		2,760
46	50		2,300
92	40		3,680
92	30		2,760
920	20		18,400
8280	10		82,800
24804 Tickets.			$198,432

Whole tickets, $10 00 | Halves, - $5 00
Quarters, 2 50 | Eighths, - 1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address.
DAVID GREER,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.
February 11, 1831.

WANTED,

A GARDENER, to whom liberal wages will be given. Inquire of the editor of the Gazette. January 28—tf

NEW SCHOOL BOOK.

HOGAN & CO., Booksellers, corner of Front and Market streets, have just published "*An abridgment of Elements of Criticism*" by the *Hon. Henry Home, of Kames.* Edited by John Frost, A. M. Feb. 8—4t.

MACHINERY.

THE subscribers, having entered into a co-partnership, for the purpose of building Cotton and Woollen Machinery, under the firm of

M'KENZIE & BLACKSTOCK,

have recently taken the machine shop of Messrs. Blackstock, Bell, & Co., where they are now prepared to build Machinery, on the most approved plan, and on a reasonable credit. Persons wishing to purchase can have an opportunity of seeing their machinery operated at the Factory of Messrs. Blackstock, Bell & Co., in Allegheny-Town.
S. B. M'KENZIE,
D. BLACKSTOCK.
Pittsburgh, February 8—3mo

STEEL.

100 TONS English and American Blister STEEL, of superior quality, for sale at eastern prices, by
BARNETT, SHORB, & CO.
Feb 8—3mo. No. 2 foot of Wood street.

TO LET,

3 BRICK HOUSES, in Allegheny. These houses are the property of the Hon. M. C. Rogers, are three stories high, situated on Federal street, and will be let to good tenants at a lower rent than any in Pittsburgh or its vicinity. They will be finished in a handsome style, and will be ready for occupants on the 1st April next. For terms apply to
WM. ROBINSON, JR.
February 4, 1830.—tIA. *Allegheny.*

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be exposed to public sale, on the 18th day of March next ensuing, on the premises of Andrew Wall, late of Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, deceased—a moiety of his real estate, containing from one hundred to one hundred and twenty acres of first rate upland, about sixty acres of which are cleared and under good fence; ten or twelve acres partly cleared; the remainder first rate timber land. The whole tract lies well for ploughing. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and see the premises previous to the day of sale. Immediate possession, with an indisputable title, will be given to the purchaser or purchasers, on his or their complying with the terms of sale, which will be made known by the subscribers on the day of sale.
JACOB F. WALL, } *Exec'rs.*
GARRET WALL, }
January 14, 1831.—6w.

HENRY HOLDSHIP AND SON'S

PRICES CURRENT.

CAP PAPER, per r'm,	hot press,		$4 25 a 4 50
do. do.	do. fine,		3 25 a 3 75
do. do.	do. common,		2 25 a 3 00
LETTER do.	do. hot press,		3 75 a 4 00
do. do.	do. common,		2 50 a 3 25
PRINTING PAPER,	per ream,		2 37 a 5 25
WRAPPING do.	Imperial,	per ream,	2 75
do. do.	Medium,	do.	1 75
do. do.	Crown,	do.	1 12
TEA PAPER,	Medium,	do.	2 00
do. do.	Crown,	do.	1 50
PASTEBOARDS, per groce,			$5 00 a 5 25
FULLERS' PRESS PAPERS, per lb.			25
PAPER HANGINGS, per piece,			31½ a 75
BORDERS,	do.		12½ a $2 50

December 10, 1830.

A. & W. BEATTY & Co.

COTTON MANUFACTURERS.

Sixth, between Wood and Liberty Streets.

HAVE always on hand an extensive assortment of GOODS—consisting of *Checks, Plaids, Stripes, Tickings, Diaper, &c. &c.*—All of which they offer for sale at eastern prices, without the addition of carriage, at from 3 to 6 month's acceptances. Their friends, and the public in general, are invited to call and examine the goods for themselves.

N. B.—A liberal discount will be given on large orders, or for cash. Pittsburgh, Feb. 4.—tf

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday,* and *Sunday,* at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham,* at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.
October 30—tf.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mount'pleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]
REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning,* from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.
January 22, 1830.—tf

WANTED,

GREENSBURGH BANK PAPER—at 35 per cent. discount.
GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 12, 1830.—tf.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 4, for 1831, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of FEBRUARY, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Fifty-four No. Lottery; Eight drawn ballots

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	3,000		3,000
1	2,452		2,452
5	1,000		5,000
10	800		8,000
10	500		5,000
25	200		5,000
46	100		4,600
46	80		3,680
46	60		2,760
46	50		2,300
92	40		3,680
92	30		2,760
920	20		18,400
8280	10		82,800
24804 Tickets.			$198,432

Tickets $10 00 | Halves $5 00
Quarters 2 50 | Eighths 1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. February 11, 1831.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

WANTED,

ONE thousand five hundred and one thousand dollars, on mortgage, well secured on Real Estate in this city. Inquire of
N. HOLMES,
Sept. 17.—tf No. 33 Market street.

ALLEGHENY LOVS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1829—tf

A CARD.

P. HENRY ANDERSON respectfully informs his patrons and others, that his Dancing School will hereafter be open for Misses and Masters, on Tuesdays and Saturdays of each week, from 3 to 5 o'clock; and for the Gentemen's class on Mondays and Thursdays, from 7 to 9 o'clock.

N. B.—He would be happy to receive additional pupils in either of the above classes, if early application be made at the Assembly Room, or to him, at his residence in First street, one door below Mr. John M'Donald's Law Office.—Private lessons given to Ladies and Gentlemen, should they desire them. January 25, 1831.—tf.

THOMPSON & MILLER,

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 81, Wood-street, Pittsburgh,* extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,

DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low. Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor,* in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen,* will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying,* will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowlege of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'NEVIN.
June 1.—tf.

ROSS WILKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street.
April 30, 1830—tf.

150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;
FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.
May 18, 1830—tf.

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes. (Goat and Deer Skins.)
Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)
Coachmakers' do. (variety of colors.)
Hat Linings, do. do.
Bookbinders, do. do.
Trunkmakers, do. do.
Saddlers, do. do.
Striped Bindings.

☞ The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.* These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works,* and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.
March 24, 1829—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
May 14, 1830—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy,* Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

AUCTION GOODS.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,
46 WOOD STREET,

Are now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of

European, India, and American,

DRY GOODS,

EMBRACING every variety suited to the *Western Trade;* and having been selected with particular care, at the *New York and Philadelphia Auctions,* are offered at wholesale, for cash or approved paper, at a small advance.

Country merchants can always depend on being supplied with the latest style of Importations; and in consequence of one of our firm being now in *Europe,* we are enabled to *import* our *Foreign Goods* at much cheaper rates than usual, and most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.
September 3, 1830.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond,* has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞ He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.
Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh
March 14.—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.
R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18 1829.—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment,* and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices,* a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.
October 19—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

WHOLESALE

CHINA, GLASS

AND

EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.
February 12, 1830.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill,* with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses,* and *two Barns.* The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.
SCUDDER HART
Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS,* Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

LOOK HERE:

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on
THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.
February 12.—1y.

FOR SALE,

A FLAG QUARRY, together with a FARM, containing 80 acres of good land, situated on the Allegheny river, ten miles above Pittsburgh.—The flags are of the best quality, and suitable for paving, such as are now used for that purpose in this city. It is the only quarry of the kind in this part of the country. Apply to
HENRY HOLDSHIP
October 12, 1830.—tf

GEO. COCHRAN, OF R'D,

Late Agent of the Pittsb. Manufact'g Association.

NO. 26 WOOD STREET,

CONTINUES to receive, on consignment, from the Harmony Society and other manufactories, a regular and constant supply of Broadcloths, Cassinets, Flannels, Baizes, Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, &c.; all of which will be disposed of at manufacturers' prices—on better terms, it is confidently believed, than such articles can be purchased in the Atlantic cities. On hand, Plated Bridle Bits and Stirrup Irons, at reduced prices.
November 5, 1830—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL.

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road,*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN, } *Commis'nrs.*
Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

TO LET. The three story brick store-room in Hays' Row, Wood street, adjoining John Albree's Shoe store.
Apply to WILLIAM HAYS.
October 12.—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penn'a,

No. 68 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED.* Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale
Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.